

The Weather.
The following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:
Kentucky—Occasional showers and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, showers and cooler in extreme east portion.
Tennessee—Showers and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, showers and cooler in extreme east portion.
Indiana—Showers Tuesday, cooler in central and south portions; Wednesday fair, light to fresh northwest to north winds.

THE LATEST.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company to investigate the findings of the five State Insurance Commissioners and the work of the Legislative Committee, in its final report filed with the trustees, finds that the methods of the company are conservative; that its assets are in excess of the requirements of the Insurance Department, and that it holds nearly sixty millions in trust for the payment of future dividends.

Judge Kinkade, of the Toledo Common Pleas Court, who recently sentenced five ice men to the workhouse, yesterday sentenced Attorney Thomas H. Tracy and Clarence Brown to ten days each in the county jail, and Alexander Smith, another attorney, to pay a fine of \$250 for contempt of court in filing a motion charging the judge with misconduct in the trial of the ice men.

By a decision handed down by a Judge in Detroit, Mich., nearly two hundred convicts now in Michigan penitentiaries may be released. The decision involves the indeterminate sentence law, which is held not to apply to crimes committed prior to its passage, though the trial comes afterwards.

The Commonwealth moved for a continuance when the case against Judge James Hargis, charged with the murder of J. B. Marcum, was called for trial in Beattyville yesterday. The motion was resisted by the defense and no action was taken by the trial judge, who will pass on the motion this morning.

N. B. Hays, Attorney General, yesterday opened his campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor in a speech at New Castle. He was heard with attention by about 300 men. His speech assailed the record of the Capitol Commission in the selection of an architect and in awarding contracts.

About 300 freight handlers of the Illinois Central railroad declared a strike in New Orleans for an increase in wages from \$1.60 a day to \$1.80. About 150 men quit work, the other half of the strikers having been idle before the strike was declared.

Salisbury, England, scene of the railroad wreck where twenty-seven met death, went through its saddest day yesterday. Automatically body after body was prepared to be sent to America. So far no effort has been made to ascertain the cause of the wreck.

Five persons were injured when a car on the Silver Hills electric line plunged down a twenty-foot embankment last evening, a short distance west of New Albany, Ind. The motor-man and one passenger were unhurt.

Premier Moret confirmed the report of the rupture of the Spanish commercial with Switzerland and France. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Madrid, is conferring with Premier Moret on the subject.

Improvements costing about \$35,000 will be made during the summer on the White House while President Roosevelt is away. The appropriation was authorized by Congress.

Emperor William has again returned to Kiel. The report that he went to Potsdam on account of the condition of the health of Crown Princess Frederick William was incorrect.

A convention of old maids and old bachelors has been called to nominate a State ticket in the Iowa elections, on a platform opposing President Roosevelt's race-suicide views.

President Roosevelt has appointed the new Panama canal commission, the Senate having failed to confirm the old one. Only one change was made in the personnel.

Two saloonkeepers were fined \$20 each by Judge McCann in the Louisville Police Court yesterday on the charge of keeping their places open on Sunday.

The sixteenth annual convention in Indianapolis of the general conference of American Rabbis devoted its work to committee consultations and reports.

Poison was put into the drinking water at the Singer Manufacturing Company's plant at Calro, Ill., and four workmen poisoned. All will recover.

A warrant has been issued against a St. Louis department store for failure to provide seats for its female employees and a test of the law will be made.

G. D. Joy, Police Commissioner of Indianapolis, who stands for the law's enforcement, has been warned of a plot to kill him on July 4.

THE WINNERS

In The Courier-Journal's Tour-to-Europe Popularity Contest.

MISS ORA HAZELIP GETS LARGEST VOTE

Seven Losing Contestants to Go With the Party As Invited Guests.

MISS FRANCES SMITH SECURES TWENTIETH PLACE

THE WINNERS.

District No. 1.	Total Vote.
Miss Elsie Muir, Louisville, Ky.	170,417
District No. 2.	
Miss Myrtle Jenkins, Louisville, Ky.	200,285
District No. 3.	
Miss Nora Kirch, Louisville, Ky.	163,115
District No. 4.	
Miss Bessie Hunter, Louisville, Ky.	43,227
District No. 5.	
Miss Annabel Adams, Louisville, Ky.	45,128
District No. 6.	
Miss Alice Kohler, Louisville, Ky.	354,778
District No. 7.	
Miss Sallie Ewing, St. Matthews, Ky.	300,384
District No. 8.	
Miss Anelina Schwanninger, Jeffersonville, Ind.	427,125
District No. 9.	
Miss Katie Borgerting, New Albany, Ind.	486,041
District No. 10.	
Miss Celeste Kosure, Madisonville, Ky.	197,233
District No. 11.	
Miss Maud Miller, Elkhart, Ky.	446,288
District No. 12.	
Miss Mattie L. Christian, Russellville, Ky.	357,499
District No. 13.	
Miss Ora E. Hazelp, Brownsville, Ky.	614,140
District No. 14.	
Miss Anna Ford, Smith's Grove, Ky.	209,248
District No. 15.	
Miss Birdie Kelly, Lebanon, Ky.	149,066
District No. 16.	
Miss Mildred Hughes, Midway, Ky.	478,917
District No. 17.	
Miss Maud McMillan, Paris, Ky.	136,630
District No. 18.	
Miss Esther Wilson, Mt. Sterling, Ky.	179,253
District No. 19.	
Miss Virginia Kennedy, Owensboro, Ky.	133,194
District No. 20.	
Miss Frances Smith, Elizabethtown, Ky.	215,941

INVITED GUESTS.

Because of continuous hard work and the large vote polled, each securing 250,000 or more, the Courier-Journal invites these young women to make the trip to Europe as members of the party:

District No. 6.	Total Vote.
Miss Mollie E. Schiffman, Louisville, Ky.	288,938
District No. 7.	
Miss Bertha Schack, Louisville, Ky.	266,934
District No. 8.	
Miss Sad Craig, Jeffersonville, Ind.	275,594
District No. 9.	
Miss Mary Mousty, New Albany, Ind.	281,935
District No. 11.	
Miss Hattie Fierstein, Hopkinsville, Ky.	258,696
District No. 12.	
Miss Bessie Cox, Livermore, Ky.	276,619
District No. 16.	
Miss Mary Lear, Paint Lick, Ky.	333,021

SPECIAL GUESTS.

Those named below will go on the Tour as special guests of the Courier-Journal, and they pay their own way, or represent the paper:

Mrs. Kate S. Bohannon, Stanton, Ky.	
Miss Lida May, Cast, Louisville, Ky.	
Miss Eva Bailey, Harrodsburg, Ky.	
Miss Mary Guggell, Owensboro, Ky.	
Mr. George Franklin Kast, of the Courier-Journal.	
Mr. G. E. Johnson, of the Courier-Journal.	

CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Every candidate who remained in the race to the finish whose vote was between 50,000 and 250,000, who did not secure the trip to Europe, will be given a trip with the Louisville Times party to Russell Island, Mich., lasting ten days, all expenses paid. These consolation prizes go to the following:

No. 8—Miss Lillian B. Deuser, Charlestown, Ind.	92,517
No. 10—Miss Mattie Reeves, Mayfield, Ky.	144,081
No. 15—Miss Jennie Nash, Shelbyville, Ky.	59,505
No. 16—Miss Eva Bailey, Harrodsburg, Ky.	187,253
No. 18—Miss Mary Guggell, Owensboro, Ky.	108,640
No. 19—Miss Cornelia Arnold, Owensboro, Ky.	72,299

The suspense is over, and the successful candidates in the Courier-Journal Tour to Europe Popularity Contest are announced this morning. To the winners, the Courier-Journal extends its congratulations; to the losers who worked hard from start to finish, who held on under discouragements and adverse circumstances, it also extends congratulations, as they come in for splendid rewards. To those whose total vote exceeded 250,000, the Courier-Journal gives an invitation to join the Tour to Europe party, all expenses paid, just the same as the more lucky ones who had the larger vote. There will be seven of these special guests. To those whose total vote reached 50,000, and did not reach 250,000, a grand ten-day trip to Algonac, Russell Island, Mich., will be given, all expenses paid. There are six in this class. Thus all should be happy, and the Courier-Journal shows in a most substantial way its appreciation of the excellent work done by all who stood to the "battle of ballots" to the end. There will be thirty-two in the Tour to Europe party. A group picture of nearly all of the winners will be published next Sunday.

A Great Success.

The contest has been a success in every way. The total vote cast amounted to \$678,024, a larger vote than was ever polled in a similar contest by any newspaper. Miss Ora E. Hazelp, of Brownsville, Ky., has the honor of leading the list, with the grand total of 614,140. Miss Mattie Hughes, of Midway, is next, with a total of 478,917. Miss Maud Miller, of Elkhart, is next, with a total of 446,288. Miss Katie Borgerting, of New Albany, Ind., is next, with a total of 486,041. Miss Anelina Schwanninger, of Jeffersonville, Ind., is next, with a total of 427,125. Miss Sallie Ewing, of St. Matthews, Ky., is next, with a total of 300,384. Miss Alice Kohler, of Louisville, Ky., is next, with a total of 354,778. Miss Myrtle Jenkins, of Louisville, Ky., is next, with a total of 200,285. Miss Elsie Muir, of Louisville, Ky., is next, with a total of 170,417. Miss Nora Kirch, of Louisville, Ky., is next, with a total of 163,115. Miss Birdie Kelly, of Lebanon, Ky., is next, with a total of 149,066. Miss Mildred Hughes, of Midway, Ky., is next, with a total of 478,917. Miss Maud McMillan, of Paris, Ky., is next, with a total of 136,630. Miss Esther Wilson, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., is next, with a total of 179,253. Miss Virginia Kennedy, of Owensboro, Ky., is next, with a total of 133,194. Miss Frances Smith, of Elizabethtown, Ky., is next, with a total of 215,941. Miss Bessie Cox, of Livermore, Ky., is next, with a total of 276,619. Miss Hattie Fierstein, of Hopkinsville, Ky., is next, with a total of 258,696. Miss Mary Mousty, of New Albany, Ind., is next, with a total of 281,935. Miss Sad Craig, of Jeffersonville, Ind., is next, with a total of 275,594. Miss Bertha Schack, of Louisville, Ky., is next, with a total of 266,934. Miss Mollie E. Schiffman, of Louisville, Ky., is next, with a total of 288,938.

Complete Official Figures.

The total vote of every candidate who remained in the contest until the finish is as follows:

District No. 1.	Total Vote.
All territory east of Shelby street.	170,417
District No. 2.	
All territory from the west side of Shelby street to the east side of Floyd street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	200,285
District No. 3.	
All territory from the west side of Floyd street to the east side of Fifth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	163,115
District No. 4.	
All territory from the west side of Fifth street to the east side of St. James Court, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	43,227
District No. 5.	
All territory from the west side of St. James Court to the east side of Twelfth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	45,128
District No. 6.	
All territory from the west side of Twelfth street to the east side of Twentieth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	354,778
District No. 7.	
All territory from the west side of Twentieth street to the east side of Twelfth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	300,384
District No. 8.	
All territory from the west side of Twelfth street to the east side of Twentieth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	427,125
District No. 9.	
All territory from the west side of Twentieth street to the east side of Twelfth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	486,041
District No. 10.	
All territory from the west side of Twelfth street to the east side of Twentieth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	197,233
District No. 11.	
All territory from the west side of Twentieth street to the east side of Twelfth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	446,288
District No. 12.	
All territory from the west side of Twelfth street to the east side of Twentieth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	357,499
District No. 13.	
All territory from the west side of Twentieth street to the east side of Twelfth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	614,140
District No. 14.	
All territory from the west side of Twelfth street to the east side of Twentieth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	209,248
District No. 15.	
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District No. 16.	
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District No. 17.	
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District No. 18.	
All territory from the west side of Twelfth street to the east side of Twentieth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	179,253
District No. 19.	
All territory from the west side of Twentieth street to the east side of Twelfth street, taking in the east side of Garvin Place and St. James Court from the river on the north to the city limits on the south—Louisville.	133,194
District No. 20.	
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Miss Myrtle Jenkins, 200,285
Miss Nora Kirch, 163,115
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Beatville, Ky., July 2.—[Special.]—Whether Judge James Hargis will be tried at this time for the alleged murder of James B. Marcum depends upon whether Judge J. L. Dorsey decides that the Commonwealth has or has not been properly active in getting its witnesses before the court. The case was called here this afternoon, and the Commonwealth moved for a continuance on the ground of absent witnesses. The motion was not passed upon at the close of court today, but will be considered further tomorrow when court convenes at 9 o'clock.

The defense seemed to be anxious for trial, and met the motion for a continuance by offering to admit the testimony of witnesses who had been heard in the trial of the damages suit of Mrs. Marcum against Hargis. Many of the absent witnesses testified in this civil suit, and the defense is willing to admit that, if they are present, they will testify to the same facts. Several of the absent witnesses, however, did not testify in the damages suit, and it is claimed by the Commonwealth that their evidence is necessary.

Attorneys for the two sides consumed much time this afternoon in argument on the motion for the continuance. Will A. Young, for Hargis, contesting the motion warmly and insisting on immediate trial. Judge Dorsey was inclined to allow the trial to proceed, but postponed finally passing on the motion until tomorrow. Judge Hargis was present in court and showed the greatest interest in the proceedings.

Motion For Continuance.

When the Hargis case was called, the Commonwealth called a list of State's witnesses, and only about one-third answered. The Commonwealth then announced they could not enter trial. The court had test names called, and after going over residence of each and discussing possibility of procuring the witnesses, Judge Dorsey stated that he believed, by reason of only a few being out of reach of the court, the Commonwealth could secure them as the case advanced. He said the case was costing the State a large amount and expressed himself as believing the same conditions would exist if the case should be continued.

Would Admit Depositions.

The defendants then agreed to let the evidence of all the witnesses testify in the Marcum damages suit be read in this case, but as there were some of the missing witnesses wanted in this trial who did not testify in the Marcum damages suit, the Commonwealth was allowed time to prepare a statement as to what these witnesses would testify to if present, and then adjourned for two hours.

The Commonwealth, after consulting, refused to make a statement along the lines indicated and read sections of the law defining their position and A. F. Byrd in an able argument tried to show the court why they should be granted a continuance.

Defense Wants Trial.

He was followed by W. A. Young, representing the defense, who insisted that the Commonwealth had not used proper diligence in preparing for trial. At 5:30 o'clock court adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

This case has brought an unusually large crowd to town. All hotels were crowded and many more are expected to-morrow if the case should be tried. The L. and A. railroad has extra trains to meet those coming from the East over the L. and E. and everything indicates an attendance larger than ever before in the history of the town at a Circuit Court.

Many Attorneys In Case.

Attorneys representing the prosecution are J. P. Adams, Commonwealth's Attorney, T. B. Blakey and F. A. Lyon, local attorneys; B. R. Joutt and A. F. Byrd, Winchester, while C. J. Bronston is expected should trial be entered into. The defendants are represented by W. A. Young, Mt. Sterling; J. J. C. Bach, Jackson; H. L. Wheeler and S. P. Stamper, of this place.

Among those prominently connected with both sides and witnesses are James and Alex. Hargis, Ed Callahan, Spencer Combs, O. H. Pollard, Matt Brecken, C. A. Bowling, B. F. French, Mrs. J. B. Marcum, Henry Hurst, Judge

COMMONWEALTH NOT YET READY

Asks Continuance in Case Against Hargis.

Claim Many Important Witnesses Are Absent.

Defense Offers to Admit Their Depositions.

DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY.

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Among those prominently connected with both sides and witnesses are James and Alex. Hargis, Ed Callahan, Spencer Combs, O. H. Pollard, Matt Brecken, C. A. Bowling, B. F. French, Mrs. J. B. Marcum, Henry Hurst, Judge

Mose Hagins, Moses Feltner, Sam Fields, Sam Jett and Thomas Cockrill.

DENY CONFESSION.

Smith and Abern say They Have Not Talked.

Jackson, Ky., July 2.—[Special.]—When seen in the Jackson jail by a representative of the Courier-Journal to-day regarding an alleged confession published in a Lexington paper, both John Smith and John Abern, charged with the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, very emphatically and with apparent indignation, denied that there was any truth whatever in the report. Smith stated that he had not confessed, that he had nothing to confess, and that as to Sam Fields, the man to whom he was reported to have made his confession, he had not spoken to him in twelve months. Smith and Abern will be confined in the Jackson jail until their trial comes, next October.

OPPOSE ROOSEVELT'S RACE SUICIDE IDEA

Bachelors and Old Maids To Hold Convention.

Will Place Ticket in Field in Iowa Campaign.

CLAIM HONOR FOR SINGLE MEN

Des Moines, Iowa, July 2.—[Special.]—

Bachelors and old maids of Iowa will hold their first annual State convention in Iowa at Forest City July 25 for the purpose of placing a State and congressional ticket in the field for the fall election on a platform opposed to President Roosevelt's big family policy. The call has just been issued by Clinton McKrack, who is termed King of the Bachelors.

McKrack takes exception to the Roosevelt denunciation of small families and unmarried men, and contends that a man is injuring the human race by bringing into existence more children than he can properly educate and make into helpful men and women. He holds that bachelors and old maids should be honored for holding aloof from the common impulse and refrain from populating the world with poor, half-starved weaklings.

SALESGIRLS CANNOT SIT DOWN IN STORE

WARRANT AGAINST PROPRIETOR ISSUED.

CHARGES FAILURE TO PROVIDE PROPER SEATS.

Will Be Made Test Case.

Rates.	
Daily edition, one year.....	\$6.00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year.....	8.00
Daily and Sunday, one month.....	.75
Weekly edition, one year.....	1.00
To City Subscribers.	
Daily, delivered.....	10c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered.....	15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month.....	1.50
Postage.	
Entered at the Louisville Post-office as second-class matter.	
10, 12 and 14 pages.....	1 cent
16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 pages.....	2 cents
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TEN PAGES
TUESDAY.....JULY 3, 1906

"Business."
Monday Evening, July 2.—The New York stock market after a fairly firm opening moved irregularly until the last hour when heavy selling forced prices to low levels.
Money on call was strong and higher at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent, ruling at 6. Time loans were strong and bid at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Sterling exchange was easier.
The Chicago wheat market was weak, September closing 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lower. Corn was down 1c and oats were 1/2c.
The cotton market was very dull, but prices generally ruled steady.
The Chicago cattle market was 1/2c to 1 1/2c higher. The hog and sheep markets were steady.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.
A few days ago the Senate ratified, by a unanimous vote, an important treaty between the United States and Mexico, providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande river. The question has an important bearing upon the matter of irrigation and the riparian rights of those living upon streams the water of which may be sought to be diverted from its channel, as lately discussed in these columns. In the present instance, being an international question, recourse has been had to treaty, but the same general principle is recognized as that guaranteed by the common law in its application to all running streams, large or small. A dam is in course of erection across the Rio Grande above El Paso, before the stream reaches the Republic of Mexico. From this dam and its subsidiary canals and provisions for the distribution of the water, it is proposed to irrigate and make productive several hundred thousand acres of land in Northwest Texas.

The Mexican Government, in view of the proposed diversion and appropriation of such a large quantity of water from the Rio Grande, to the detriment of its citizens upon the Mexican side of the river, had taken steps to lay claim for damages to the extent of \$20,000,000, as the estimate of the loss which would inure to its citizens from cutting off their supply of water for irrigation. This condition of affairs led to the negotiation of the treaty in question, which is in the nature of a compromise. By its terms the United States recognizes the equitable right of Mexico to a fair share of the water of the Rio Grande and agrees that there shall be delivered to her in the bed of the river above Juarez, the Mexican town on the opposite side from El Paso, 50,000 acre-feet of water annually, except in years of extraordinary drought. In consideration of this allotment, Mexico agrees to forego her claims of \$20,000,000 as proposed to be set up on account of the contemplated diversion of the water to the Texas side of the river.

In the debate of the treaty, pending its ratification, there was some decided opposition to it on the ground that the assumption of the obligation embraced in it would lessen the supply of some of the irrigators of Colorado and New Mexico. In this suggestion can be recognized the outcropping of the latent claim that those at the headwaters of streams are entitled to dispose of the water of the same without regard to the riparian rights of those who live lower down. On the other hand, the treaty recognizes the true principle where the rights of a foreign Power are involved. It remains to be seen in the suit pending in the Supreme Court on the part of Arkansas against Colorado, involving the right of the latter to divert the waters of the Arkansas river to the detriment of the former, whether the court will uphold the common law principle or that of the civil law, which gives control of the waters of a stream to those who own its source.

The same principle of justice which, by the treaty cited, was recognized as due to the Mexican dwellers along the Rio Grande, may have governed the concession made to Texas to participate in the work of reclamation of her arid lands. There are within her

boundaries no lands belonging to the United States to be benefited by the irrigation laws. But as Texas has several waters with northern sources, the upper waters of which may be diverted for the irrigation of public lands, it was doubtless regarded as but just that she should share the benefits of such irrigation works upon them as might be deemed practical.

The problem of irrigation in this country is in its infancy, but is rapidly increasing in growth, with indications that complications not heretofore presented will soon demand attention. While operations are confined to the sources of streams and to sparsely-settled sections of the country, the problem is simple, but as the area of irrigation extends and the population increases, causing increased diversion of water and cutting off the supply to those dwelling lower down stream, then will necessarily ensue much complication. The concession to Mexico embodied in the treaty is a recognition of an inalienable right, and the same principle must apply to States as to foreign Powers. Fortunately, however, within our own territory, the farther we recede from the source of the rivers, the less the need of irrigation, and it may ultimately prove that with the reclamation of the arid lands by irrigation, cultivation of crops and planting of trees, the arid zone may disappear, and in time irrigation will no longer be necessary. Just as what was called the great American desert now embraces Nevada, Kansas and other great grain-producing States, there are those living who may see similar changes in all the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

The Cost of Inspection.
There is a good deal of feeling with reference to the provision in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill concerning the inspection of meat. The Government undertook to pay for this service, and appropriated three millions for that purpose. The provision that there should be a date on the label of canned goods to show when they were put up was also struck out.

This change is described as a triumph of the House over the Senate. The latter body has had its own way so often that a victory for the House might well be the cause of some congratulation, were it not rather the triumph for the Speaker, who in this case seems to have been a bigger man than the President.
Mr. Burton, of Vermont, said it had become evident that the Agricultural Appropriation Bill would fail unless the House provision was adopted. Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, said he must admit to his constituents that Congress had capitulated to the packers and the owners of range cattle. Senator Beveridge deplored the surrender. Senator McCumber spoke of it as a \$3,000,000 bribe to the packers, which was like the bribes that used to be paid to the Bey of Tunis, but he prophesied that it would not pacify the beef barons. It is also said that the House has triumphed over the President, for he preferred the Beveridge provision.

There is, of course, something to be said as to the effect of the three million appropriation. A tax must be paid by somebody but it does not follow that he stands the loss. There is always a disposition to pass it on to somebody else, and this is always done when it is possible. The owners of spirits that have paid a tax add it to the price, and collect it off the buyer and he in turn till the final consumer is reached. If the packers had paid for the inspection they would have tried to add the cost to the price of meats and so have thrown it finally upon the people who eat them.

The success which attends the effort to transfer the burden of taxation depends upon the state of the market. The tenant generally pays the tax on the house that he occupies. The landlord frankly makes it an element in fixing the rent. But there may be places where houses are so abundant and the demand so slack that this cannot be done. The house may even be unoccupied for months and years, so there is nobody but the owner to pay the tax. If the packers had paid the cost of inspection they would undoubtedly have sought to collect it from their customers. But they may, if the market permits, charge high prices anyway, or "all the traffic will bear." Besides, the people who buy the goods of the packers will have to pay no more proportionately than those who do not. Vegetarians are taxed the same as others, and whether the people who buy meat will be benefited is in doubt. Congress certainly resolved this doubt in favor of the packers and against the consumers.

Senator Allison.
The news that Senator W. B. Allison, of Iowa, was prevented by bad health from taking his usual active part in the closing days of the congressional session, and that fears are entertained that he may never again participate in legislation will be received with regret everywhere, for Mr. Allison commands a great share of popular respect and affection.

As regards continuous service, Mr. Allison is the dean of the Senate, having served continuously since March 3, 1873, and his present term extends to 1909. If permitted to serve out his term he would have completed thirty-six years in the Senate and he has now entered on his thirty-fourth.

the exception of some service on the staff of the Governor of Iowa at the outbreak of the Civil War, his entire public life has been passed in the two houses of Congress, and in the two he has served more than forty-one years. Mr. Allison belonged to what was often called the free-trade element of the Republican party. That party was organized to oppose the extension of slavery, but in the North it absorbed so many old Whigs, whose party had gone out of existence, that it had a certain bias toward protection. Mr. Allison was among those who, after the close of the war, were anxious that the tariff be modified in the interest of free trade. With the settlement of the issues on which the war was fought the party sought to justify its further existence by becoming the advocate of extreme protection, and Mr. Allison was necessarily carried along by the tide which prevailed in his party, though his early efforts in behalf of a safer tariff have never been altogether forgotten by his associates.

It is a familiar joke in Congress that Mr. Allison hesitates to express a decided opinion on any subject without qualifying it. This is due to a certain judicial temper which enables him to see both sides of any subject and to perceive how frequently error lurks in general propositions. In spite of this banter his advice and influence are eagerly sought in cases of difficulty, because unusual confidence is felt both in his personal integrity and in his sagacity. The prevalence of this feeling was illustrated in the recent session by giving his name to an amendment which he seems not to have been the author.

Although the career of Mr. Allison has been long and honorable, and the hope is cherished that he may live for years yet and maintain his place in the councils of the nation. It is hardly probable that Iowa will ever send to the Senate of the United States a better man.

Will the Outrages Cease Now?
It is gratifying to all persons who have been shocked by stories of the outrages perpetrated on natives in the Congo Free State to know that King Leopold, of Belgium, has signed a series of ordinances and thus put into effect laws establishing reforms in that State. The ordinances were prepared by a commission appointed in response to an indignant public opinion to investigate the conditions there. The Congo Government, a creature of Belgium, refuses to make public the evidence gathered by the commission in its inquiry on the ground that it was that Government's own affair. Not even Great Britain nor any of the other nations party to the treaty of 1886 could obtain the evidence.

One of the provisions of the new laws is this:
"Every adult and able-bodied male is required to pay taxes, either individually or collectively. The Governor General shall fix the amount payable according to local conditions. The total amount payable for the year of 1906 shall not exceed twenty-four francs per annum. The tax is payable monthly, but latitude for payment is given in special cases. The native may pay either in kind or in labor. The District Commissioners fix the articles which shall be accepted in payment and the equivalent in cash; also the kind of work which will be accepted as payment, the rate per hour, the method of gathering the product, etc., but in such a way that the number of hours of labor shall in no case exceed forty per month per head. Cattle and domestic animals shall be taxed in proportion to the value of the animal, but no tax shall be levied on the ordinary laborer. It is forbidden to arm 'capitans' or sentries with breech-loading or improved rifles in enforcing payments or in case of refusal of payment. In kind the native may be detained, with forced labor, until the amount has been worked off, such constraint may only be applied by the District Commissioner or other authorized official, and must not exceed one month in duration. For repeated offenses the period may be extended to three months."

The majority of the abuses arose from the collection of taxes from the natives. The poor black men, their women and children, were tortured, mutilated and killed by agents of the rubber companies, acting ostensibly for the Government, unless they paid these taxes. Rubber was the commodity wanted in payment. Usually the victims met their death because they did not give a quantity of rubber far in excess of the legitimate amount of the taxes. It was a game altogether of criminal extortion and brutal persecution, and was enough to make the Christian world shudder and protest. The new law as to taxes, quoted above, appears to afford ample opportunity for the continuance of the outrages, but it is to be hoped that its promulgation means really the introduction of humane methods in a land where they have been sorely needed.

"Since the election of Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, Pennsylvania has never cast an electoral vote against a candidate of the Republican party for the presidency. The largest majority ever received by a presidential candidate in America was given in Pennsylvania to a Republican" (Gov. Pennypacker).

Without meaning to violate any rules of etiquette, we might casually remark that they do say that the largest majority ever acquired by the process known sometimes as "repeating" and at other times "ballot-box stuffing" are those received by candidates on the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania.
"It is announced that great care will be exercised in selecting the civil service men who will serve as meat inspectors under the new Federal laws. None but those with the sense of smell acutely developed need apply."—[Washington Post].
If many precedents in the selection of civil service men are followed, the new appointees' sense of smell will be acutely developed in the direction of the "bark" and other flesh-pots.
Senator Frye, in his address as chairman of the Maine Republican convention, said of the party: "It will continue to stand pat." Perhaps—until knocked flat.

NAMES NEW COMMISSION

President Appoints Board to Control Canal.

T. P. Shonts Named as the Chairman.

John F. Stevens Replaces Gen. O. H. Ernst.

SALARIES WILL REMAIN SAME.

Washington, July 2.—Because of the failure of the Senate to confirm the Isthmian Canal Commission President Roosevelt has named a new commission, consisting of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; John F. Stevens, Charles F. Magoon, Brig. Gen. Peter Haines, U. S. A. (retired); Mordecai Endicott, civil engineer, U. S. N., and Benjamin A. Harrod, members.
Mr. Stevens replaces Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, who retired from active service in the army last week, and will hereafter devote practically his entire time to the international waterways commission. Joseph Bycklin Bleph, who was secretary to the old commission and a member of the committee, will be secretary of the new body, but not one of its members.
The salaries of the members will continue as heretofore. Mr. Stevens will continue as chief engineer of the commission, but will not receive any extra compensation for his services as a member of the commission.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEAR Explained by Chairman of House Committee.

Washington, July 2.—Representative Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has prepared a detailed statement concerning the appropriations for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1906, made by Congress during the session just closed, in which he has detailed the receipts and expenditures of the Government in the United States, including Federal and State, is less than that of the previous year.
Mr. Tawney enters upon an analysis to show the various channels into which the total appropriation of \$880,183,301 has been divided. He begins by deducting \$139,448,415 provided for the sinking fund for the Panama canal, showing that the remainder of \$740,734,886, for the conduct of the government for the fiscal year is \$740,734,886. To meet this demand he estimates that the total revenues (internal and postal) will be \$781,673,864.

Uncle Sam Has Surplus.
Washington, July 2.—A surplus of \$20,024,772 is shown by the comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for the month of June, 1906 as compared with June of last year, and a surplus of \$28,187,169 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.
During the month of June the total receipts of the Government were \$55,367,081; the total expenditures \$35,342,309. The receipts for the last month were: From customs, \$25,250,265; increase, \$3,694,622; internal revenue, \$23,697,267; increase, \$1,804,343; miscellaneous, sources, \$5,690,428; increase, \$1,646,848.
During the month of June the total disbursements were \$55,367,081, leaving a surplus for the year of \$28,187,169, against a deficit for the preceding fiscal year of \$23,987,653.

Naval Officers Retired.
Washington, July 2.—President Roosevelt has approved the retirement of 14 naval officers who applied to be placed on the retired list. The officers were recommended by the Evans' retiring board. The officers who are to retire on their own application are: Capt. Moore, W. H. Turner, Karl Rohrer, John A. H. Nickels, Commander Albert M. Wood.
Lieutenant Commanders: Walton Arnold, John M. Poyer, Walter O. Hulme, Henry H. Parmenter, Albert C. Diefenbach, Theodore J. Fente, John P. McGuinness, Horace W. Jones and Benjamin W. Wells.

THAW WILL NOT GET SPEEDY TRIAL

VALET BEFORE DEATH GIVES VALUED TESTIMONY.

DETECTIVES ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO FUND OF DETAILS.

WERE WATCHING BOTH MEN.

New York, July 2.—That there is no prospect of a speedy trial for Harry Kendall Thaw, was announced to-day by District Attorney Charles E. Smith, who returned to town for two days to devote his personal attention to the case. Owing to the fact that during the summer there are only two parts of the court of general sessions in session, and that the trial would probably last two or three weeks, the District Attorney decided not to advance the Thaw case on the calendar. Thaw will hardly be arraigned before October.
The death to-day of Thaw's valet, William Bedford, in the Presbyterian Hospital from complications following an operation for appendicitis, removed an important witness from the case. As it is, District Attorney Garvan to-day gave out the substance of the last statement made by Bedford.
Not Addicted To Drug.
From him Mr. Garvan said he learned that Thaw was not addicted to any drug. Bedford declared that he had not acted as the "go between" for White to get notes to Mrs. Thaw. He had no notes, he alleged. Thaw, he said, never questioned. As to the revolver, the valet supplemented his previous statement that Thaw had carried a revolver for three or four months, which he said he had carried a weapon for about two years. In connection with the European trip of Thaw and Miss Nesbit, he said, that he had accompanied Thaw, and that Thaw and Miss Nesbit had occupied adjoining connecting rooms. The only marriage he had heard of, he said, was the one that had taken place at Pittsburgh, Mr.

White, he said, had never called upon Mrs. Thaw to his knowledge.
Mr. Garvan examined to-day P. L. Pergott, a private detective, who says that for many months he was employed by Thaw to watch White for about six months were also examined. They were J. W. Horko, William McDonald and Harry Elliott. They, according to the Assistant District Attorney, had been instructed by Thaw to follow White to a steamship pier and with a gang man to pick quarrels with him at the pier in order to annoy the architect.
MILLIONAIRE IN JAIL ON SERIOUS CHARGE.
It is said that during a stay of six weeks in Paris he spent \$28,000 among the habitués of the Latin quarter.

Young Man Spends Money Too Freely In Tour of World.
Chicago, Ill., July 2.—[Special.]—Benjamin C. Coker, of Adrian, Mich., said to be worth several millions and with an income of \$45,000 a year, who was arrested in Evanston, charged with a serious offense, will be arraigned for hearing to-morrow morning before Justice Boyer. Coker is a good looking young man about twenty-six years of age. Since his graduation from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1896, Coker has traveled extensively abroad making one trip around the world. When arrested, he had in his possession considerable money and jewelry valued at \$10,000. The charges against him are founded at his arrest and subsequent confession. They knew him to be a man who spent his money freely.

TO BRING BRYAN AND CLEVELAND TOGETHER
IS HOPE OF A FEW CHICAGO DEMOCRATS.
EX-PRESIDENT IS TO VISIT JAMES H. ECKELS.
BANQUET TO BRYAN MEDIUM.
Chicago, July 2.—[Special.]—For the first time since the Nebraska became a candidate for President in 1896, William J. Bryan and Grover Cleveland may be brought together face to face this summer. Democrats are looking forward to the possibility of the encounter with lively interest, and many of the old wheel-horses of the Cleveland crowd are hoping the sage of Princeton will see fit to add his insight to that of D. R. Francis, William F. Vilas, Henry Watterson and others.
Edgar L. Masters, President of the Jefferson Club, will meet Mr. Bryan in London this week and will invite him to a notable banquet to be given by the club shortly after Mr. Bryan's return from Europe. It is expected that Mr. Masters' trip to London, before the end of the week, Mr. Cleveland is coming West to visit James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency during his administration. He has already accepted Mr. Eckels' invitation and will visit the Chicago banker at his summer home at Ocean Grove, N. J.

"I expect Mr. Cleveland here Friday," said Mr. Eckels. "He is going to keep a promise made to me a long time ago. He will be given a chance to exercise his penchant for travel." Mr. Eckels has not publicly aligned himself with the men who have informed Mr. Bryan for the Presidency. The leaders will be able to appoint if both he and Mr. Cleveland do not come to the front with a declaration of some kind, and they should learn that a meeting is to be arranged here. There is a suspicion that that may be a part of the plan of the new administration. At the local spread, Mr. Bryan, it is believed, will round the tocsin for the battle of 1908.

ORGANIZE FORCES TO CARRY INTO EFFECT MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

Secretary Wilson Will Not Take His Vacation—America Beef Healthiest.

Washington, July 2.—Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has decided to leave his annual vacation until he has completed the organization necessary to put into operation the new inspection law. He will give practically his entire time to this work for the next two months. The pure food law will require attention, but he intends to leave this summer of his hands and the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

By direction of the President Secretary Wilson to-day issued the following statement:
American live stock are the healthiest in the world. The great danger to the producer of disease is remarkably small, and the loss to the consumer is being reduced, by approved scientific methods, this small percentage. The inspection of the animals before and at the time of slaughter has always been thorough. It has heretofore lacked the lower and the money to provide for an efficient supervision and the methods of preparation of canned meat food products.
The legislation which has just become effective provides the Department of Agriculture with the means to do a complete money to carry it into effect. Supervision and inspection will be extended from the pasture to the package. The Federal stamp upon the can will be a guarantee of the healthfulness of the animal, but also that the product was prepared in sanitary conditions, and that the can was free from any chemical or preservative; any meat food product bearing the Government stamp will be guaranteed to be pure and healthful.
With this law in operation it may be said that the United States will be the healthiest in the world, and always has been, the finest in the world. The new law is comprehensive and its execution will be thorough. People at home and abroad may use meats in confidence.

HARDIN COUNTY TO VOTE ON LIQUOR.

CARDINAL GIBBONS WON'T SERVE ON COMMITTEE.

Baltimore, July 2.—It was authoritatively stated here to-day that Cardinal Gibbons has written a letter to the Secretary of the International Policeholders' Committee, New York, withdrawing his consent to serve as a member of that committee. It is stated that the Cardinal realizes that on account of his many other duties, he would not have time to attend the committee meetings.

MAY GO GUNNING.

La Follette to Make Many Speeches.

REPUBLICANS WORRIED OVER WHAT HE WILL SAY.

AFRAID WISCONSIN SENATOR WILL ROAST THEM.

GETTING EVEN FOR HAZING.

Washington, July 2.—[Special.]—Senator La Follette may even up for the hazing he received during the session just closed from the Republican side. The Wisconsin Senator declined to be governed by old-fashioned Senatorial courtesy, and in fact offered amendments and made speeches whenever he thought he should. Senator La Follette had practically all his amendments voted down through Republican unanimity, but he has figured to no small extent in the record. The result is that he has invitations from all over the country to address chautauquas and conventions. A great number of these invitations he has accepted, and what sort of speeches he is going to make is a lively topic of discussion.
Senators have heard intimations that he proposes to tell his audiences his honest opinion of Senators, and that he is planning an accurate character sketch of the Senate, collectively and individually. It is said that he will set off on his first session in the upper chamber.
If the Senator undertakes such a campaign as this, it will likely have a wide effect. He is going to New Jersey in a few days, to spend a fortnight talking for the policy of the Republicans, who are making a promising fight to wrest the Senatorship from Dryden. He will talk straight from the shoulder, it is said, as he usually does, and will mind no words and avoid no personalities.
Senatorial courtesy is likely to receive a severe shock when the live wire from Wisconsin connect the people of Jersey with a line of accurate, straight-forward information about how the Senate does business.

More Money For White House.
Only three years ago the White House was remodeled. Its whole appearance was changed, and a large number of old trees and shrubs were removed. The remodeling was vigorously criticized all over the country, especially by many of the old articles of furniture which had been in the White House for years, some of them possessing real historical value, were sold at auction.

The sequel came to-day. The White House will be closed for the summer for extensive repairs, and a good many thousand dollars will have to be spent to renew the bolches made three years ago. The roofs of both the new and old wings will have to be cracked of the cement, the excuse being given that it was put down too hurriedly in order to have the new wing completed by the time the President returned to Washington. It is estimated \$20,000 may be spent on the White House this summer.

Col. Bingham, who is now Police Commissioner of New York, and was in the midst of the reconstruction, severely criticized much of the work that had been done, and he was in his criticism of the architect McKim that it has been claimed he was away and was succeeded by another man. At any rate, he remained at the White House but a short time afterward.

Many Parcels Held Up.
About 30,000 parcels addressed to foreign countries were held up by the post office in the last eleven months and sent to the division of dead letters because they were not properly prepared for forwarding by parcel post. The inclosures in many instances consisted of articles of considerable value, and also included "sawdust" and prescribed for their transmission by ordinary post. Patrons of the mails do not bear in mind the fact that inclosing samples in excess of twelve ounces in weight, or inclosures or merchandise sent as gifts, are prohibited by the foreign mails to any countries, except Canada, Mexico and Cuba, unless the requisite formalities for sending by parcel post are observed.

Middies Examined.
Examinations are in progress at the Naval Academy to-day to fill the remaining vacancies in the newest class of midshipmen. The examinations for this purpose were held in various parts of the country in April and the second examinations, for which proof of the candidates waited, have been in progress the past few days. Two hundred and forty-five candidates are on hand, and it is hoped to get the class up to its aggregate strength.

Washington Personals.
Former Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, is at the Riggs House.
Representative Stanley, of the Second Kentucky district, left for his home this afternoon over the C. and O.

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the assassination of President Garfield.

CIRCULATION OF BOOK NOTES SHOWS INCREASE.

Washington, July 2.—At the close of business on June 30, 1906, the total circulation of national bank notes, as indicated by a statement issued by the Controller of the Currency, was \$361,123,240, an increase for the year of \$65,592,554 and an increase for the month of \$1,982,709. The amount of circulation based on United States bonds was \$171,747,745, an increase for the year of \$45,128,235 and an increase for the month of \$1,811,603.

The amount of circulation secured by lawful money was \$48,354,421, an increase for the year of \$10,214,219 and an increase for the month of \$1,107,087.

The amount of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$520,625,210 and the amount of bonds on deposit to secure public deposits was \$99,575,723.

Hardin County To Vote On Liquor.
Elizabethtown, Ky., July 2.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting of citizens was held at the courthouse this afternoon and a permanent organization effected to carry on the liquor question in Hardin county under the new local-option law. M. R. Gardner was elected county chairman, S. B. C. Gardner secretary and treasurer. Petitions will be circulated and a vote called for September 15. The Rev. C. L. Collins, of Bowling Green, addressed the meeting and much enthusiasm was shown.

Cardinal Gibbons Won't Serve On Committee.
Baltimore, July 2.—It was authoritatively stated here to-day that Cardinal Gibbons has written a letter to the Secretary of the International Policeholders' Committee, New York, withdrawing his consent to serve as a member of that committee. It is stated that the Cardinal realizes that on account of his many other duties, he would not have time to attend the committee meetings.

Points About People.

Mr. B. L. Locke has returned to his home in Mexico, Mo., after a visit of several weeks to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Locke.

Mrs. John D. Trawick and son, Arch Kendrick Trawick, will spend July and August at Kavanagh camp grounds.

Mrs. Hiram Parsons Roberts and daughter, Miss Hattie Roberts, who have been at this time in the city, will be in the city of the week to join her daughter, Mrs. George Evans, at Rye, N. Y., where they have a cottage.

Mrs. Columbus Brocknough, of New York, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Cushman Quarter, at the Seebach, Brocknough and Mavis, will sail from New York July 18 for Antwerp, and later they will Kande Switzerland.

Mrs. Brocknough will return to New York in September, and the other members of the family will remain abroad a year.

Mr. John Starks will leave for New York next Monday, and will sail two days later to join his wife and niece, Miss Sallie Cornelia Guthrie, in Geneva. In August Mr. and Mrs. Starks and the Misses Guthrie will take a motor trip through the chateau region of France. They will return home in October.

Mr. John Tevis will leave to-night for New York, where he will be joined later by Mrs. Tevis and Miss Henrietta Tevis, who will leave Friday. They will spend the summer on the coast near New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Symington Clark have returned from their wedding trip, and are for the present with Mrs. Clark's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coleman, at the residence of Mrs. Clark's sister, Mrs. Sallie Cornelia Guthrie, in New York.

Mrs. Matt Ward and Mrs. Emily Ward will leave July 18 for Elizabeth, Ill., to be the guests of Mrs. John Deere and Mrs. John Deere's daughter, Mrs. Joseph Sappinay, of New York City. Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Sappinay will be accompanied by Mrs. Henry Churchill at their cottage.

Miss Rosa Dunlap entertained a number of friends at her cabin, "Tanglewood," for the week end. Her guests were Misses Lydia and Mrs. Red Thompson, Rosalie Thompson and Mrs. W. Holloway, of Wheeling, and Mr. Chester Norton.

Miss Katherine Thomas, who was in Danville attending a house party given by Mrs. Thomas, will return home to-morrow. She will be accompanied by Misses Elizabeth St. Clair, Mildred B. Thompson, Rosalie Thompson and Mrs. W. Holloway, of Wheeling, and Mr. Chester Norton.

Miss Lettie Lee Peter has returned from Frankfort, where she has been visiting Miss Mary Swiger Hendrick.

Mr. Robert Edgell Dayton, O., has returned home, after a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson.

Miss Susanne Henning, who is spending the summer in Shelbyville, is in the city to-day to be the guest of her aunt, Miss Lettie Hendrick.

Mr. Archie Quander, of New York, who accompanied his cousin, Mr. and Mrs. George St. Amant, of Paris, France, to Louisville, where they arrived on Sunday evening, will return to New York to-night.

Mr. Will Hutchings and his niece, Miss Elizabeth Hutchings, will leave Thursday night for their wedding trip, and will be accompanied by Mrs. and Mr. Claude Barnes at their cottage.

Mr. William Leib, who has been living in California for several years, has returned to this city to live, and is now with his father, Mr. Louis Leib.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Farney have returned from their wedding trip, and are at their home, 123 Third avenue.

Mrs. William E. Stringfellow, of St. Louis, will be in the city to-day on her way to Danville, where she will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. W. G. Dunlap. Mrs. Stringfellow formerly was Miss Lettie Dunlap, and was a frequent visitor to Louisville.

Mrs. David Keller and her daughter, Miss Jane Keller, and her daughter, Miss Annie Keller, left yesterday afternoon for Danville, Ind., to spend three weeks. Mrs. Keller and her daughter will leave for Louisville on Sunday, and in August they will go to Warm Springs, Va., to remain until October.

Miss Cora South, of St. Louis, who is now in Paris, where she is the guest of her father, Mr. Louis Leib, will return to the last of the week to resume her visit to Miss Anna Wood at Anchorage.

Mrs. Frank Benedict, Miss Nena Benedict, Miss Caroline Fullerton and Miss Edmondia Benedict, left yesterday afternoon for Danville, Ind., to spend three weeks. Mrs. Benedict and her daughter will leave for Louisville on Sunday, and in August they will go to Warm Springs, Va., to remain until October.

Mr. Lettice Cooke and daughter, Miss Carrie Cooke, will leave to-day for the rest of the summer in Shelby county.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Albright have returned from Chicago, where they spent two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Strater and son Edward, who have been in Japan for several months, returned yesterday.

Dr. Henry Heuser and Mrs. Heuser have taken Mrs. Thomas M. Swann's house on Fourth avenue for the summer.

Mrs. James Donahue, of D

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Monday Evening, July 2.—Business in banking circles was unusually active to-day incident to the end of the half-year and the beginning of the next six months. Counter business was active throughout the afternoon.

There was a steady flow throughout the hours of business, while monthly settlements, such as renewals, paying of maturities and negotiating new paper, kept bankers occupied with their customers. In addition there were coupons to be collected and dividends to be paid, etc. There was a fair borrowing demand, with rates unchanged at 5 to 6 per cent. Clearings were large. In the New York credit market call money was strong, ranging from 5% to 8 per cent, and putting at 4 per cent. Funds were

Exchange on New York was quoted locally at 25c to 50c premium.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing.....	\$3,377,914
Balance.....	254,008

The local market for securities to-day was extremely dull and did not reflect the presence of any duly coupon and dividend money-seek-

ing investments. Continued weakness in New York holds the local market in check and on any sign that New York has touched bottom activity will rule. Only one sale was made at the Stock Exchange, that being a Rochester Railway and Light 5 per cent. bond at 103 and interest. Nothing was sold on Louisville Traction common or Louisville Tobacco Warehouse common. San Francisco common preferred suffered in sympathy with New York, the common opening at 61 and closing at 59, and the preferred selling down from 71½ to 69.80.

At the Stock Exchange Louisville Railway bonds were offered at 112½ and interest. East St. Louis and Suburban 5s were offered at 101½ and interest. Rochester Railway and Light 5s were \$1,000 offered at 103 and interest and sold, \$500 offered at 103½ and 103 bid for \$500. Springfield 5s were \$3,000 offered at 98½ and interest. One Nashville Railway and Light 5s was offered at 101 and 100½ was bid. Louisville Home Telephone 5s were offered at 101½ and interest.

bore at \$74 and interest. Louisville Gas was six shares offered at 143 $\frac{1}{2}$, and twenty-five shares offered at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Heating preferred were offered at 91 and 56 was bid for twenty-five shares of Heating common. Eighteen shares of Rochester Railway preferred were offered at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$, and par was bid. Twenty-five shares of Springfield were offered at 85. West Penn common was 28 bid for fifty shares, twenty-five shares offered at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. For ten shares of Citizens' National 205 was bid. For eleven shares of Third National 103 was bid and ten

San Francisco common sold in New York at 61, 62, 63 and 66 and the preferred at 71 1/2, 70 1/2, 69 1/2 and 69. There was a sale of Toledo at 33. Detroit was quoted at 91 1/2 to 93 1/2. L. and N. unified 4s (ex-coupon) at 100 to 101 and the collateral trust 4s at 97 1/2 to 98. International Traccon common was offered at 56. The preferred was finally sold at \$5 to \$1.

St. Louis Unit. Allways common closed at 48 1/2 and 49 asked; the preferred at 80 1/2 to 80 3/4 and the 4 per cent. bonds at 82 1/2 to 83 1/2. *Warren, Clark & Pillsbury* common

	Last Bid.	Last Askd.
Louisville St. Ry. Co.....	111 1/4	112 1/4
Louisville St. Ry. Co.....	105 1/4	106 1/4
East St. Louis and Suburban Co.....	101 1/4	101 3/4
Kentucky Ry. and Light Co.....	89 1/4	103 1/4
Springsdale Ry. and Light Co.....	79 1/4	80 1/4

St. Joseph Ry. & L. H. & P. Co.	102 1/2	1 1/2
Nashville Ry. & Light Co.	98	10 1/2
St. Louis Ry. & Light Co.	98 1/2	95
Birmingham Ry. & Light Co.	95 1/2	95
Birmingham Ry. & Light Co.	95 1/2	95 1/2
Seattle Electric Railway Co.	104 1/2	10 1/2
L. A. & P. V. Elec. Ry. Co.	102	10 1/2
St. H. & S. Ry. Co.	110	11 1/2
New Albany St. Ry. Co.	85	86 1/2
Louisville Home Telephone Co.	85	86 1/2
Payette Home Telephone Co.	74	86 1/2
Seaboard Realty Co.	100	102 1/2
Seaboard Electric Ry. Co.	95	95 1/2
Pascagoula St. Ry. & Power Co.	92	93
Dallas Electric Co.	90	91 1/2

Memphis St. Ry. 35.....	*101	..
Houston Electric.....	..	*90
St. Louis Ry. & Light 80.....	..	95
Paducah Trac. and Light 50.....
City 50, old L. 1923.....	*107	100
City 45, Imp. 1928.....	..	*107 1/2
City 45, Imp. 1928.....	..	*108
City 45, gold, 1937.....	*100 1/2	..
City 4 1/2, gold, 1910.....	*102 1/2	..
City 3 1/2, gold, 1943.....	*100	100 1/2
City 3 1/2, gold, 1943.....	*100	100 1/2
City 3 1/2, gold, 1943.....	*100	100 1/2
City 3 1/2, gold, 1941.....	..	*96

*Sells with Interest.

Stocks.	
American National Bank.....	149 1/4
Bank of Commerce.....	200
Citizens National Bank.....	205
First National Bank.....	170
German Bank.....	370
German Insurance Bank.....	370 3/80
German Security Bank.....	174 1/4
Southern National Bank.....	247 1/8
Union National Bank.....	246
Stock Yards Bank.....	121 1/2
Louisville National Banking Co.....	144 1/4
National Bank of Kentucky.....	209 1/2
Third National Bank.....	163 1/8
Central Bk.....	85

Columbia Finance and Trust Co.	147	149
Fidelity Trust Co.	...	365
Louisville Trust Co.	188	191
United States Trust Co.	130	131
Louisville Title Co.	98	101
Bourbon Stock Yards.	95	100
Louisville Bridge stock.	143½	144
Louisville Gas Co.	140	145
Louisville Heating pref.	50	51
Louisville Heating pref.	89¼	91
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com.	70½	71¾
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref.	118½	120
Turner, Day & Woolworth.	120	121
Turner, Day & Woolworth.	120	121
Kennedy Wagon Works.	112	124

Louisville Home Telephone.....	151	63
New Galt House.....	50	53
Old Galt House.....	76	101
B. F. Avery & Sons com.....	76	100
B. F. Avery & Sons pref.....	100	102
Payette Home Telephone.....	27	304
Mayfield Woolen Mills Co. pref.....	53	504
Michigan Light com.....	83	604
Michigan Light pref.....	101 1/2	
Federal Chemical com.....		62
Federal Chemical pref.....		104 1/2
McKelchies Real Estate.....		94 1/2
McKelchies Ice and Cold Storage.....		100
Louisville Traction com.....	137 1/2	138
Louisville Traction pref.....	125 1/2	

Chesapeake Railway pref.	100	101 1/4
Roanoke Ry. and Light pref.	94 1/2	95 1/4
Springfield Ry. and Light	84 1/2	85
St. Joseph L. H. and P. Com.	83	80 1/4
St. Louis Ry. and Light	82 1/2	83 1/4
Birmingham Ry. and Light com.	97 1/4	98 1/4
Birmingham Ry. and Light pref.	102 1/4	104 1/4
Nashville Ry. and Light com.	47 1/4	48
Nashville Ry. and Light pref.	50 1/4	51 1/4
Norfolk Electric com.	70 1/4	70 1/4
Seattle Electric pref.	90	101 1/4
United Ry. Inv. S. P. com.	65	67
United Ry. Inv. S. P. pref.	75 1/4	75 1/4
Knoxville Ry. and Light com.	50	53
Knoxville Ry. and Light pref.	68 1/4	

New Albany St. Ry. pref.	80	80
Teddy Ry. and Light	33 1/2	40
St. Louis Ry. pref.	40	40
Dallas Electric pref.	75 1/2	77
Savannah Electric com.	25	25
Savannah Electric pref.	87	91
Memphis Ry. pref.	85	85
Memphis St. Ry. pref.	162	84
Houston Electric com.	...	41 1/2
Houston Electric pref.	...	0 1/2
West Penn Ry. com.	8	8
West Penn Ry. pref.	71	75
New Orleans Ry. and Light com.	32 1/2	33 1/2
New Orleans Ry. and Light pref.	81 1/2	82 1/2
Calbus, Delaware & Martin Ry.	42	44 1/2
Calbus, Delaware & Martin pref.	73	73 1/2

Northern Texas Electric pref.....	83 1/2
Grand Rapids Ry. com.....	75
Grand Rapids Ry. pref.....	81 1/2
Panhandle Ry. and Light.....	85
Panhandle Ry. and Light pref.....	73
Texington and Interurban Rys.....	18 1/2
Norfolk Railway and Light.....	15 1/2
EX-dividend.	
Stock Exchange Sales.	
The following were the sales at to-day's session of the Stock Exchange:	
1,000 Rochester Ry. and Light Rs.....	*108

*And Interest.

Railway building in the United States is progressing on an extensive scale. Mileage laid in the first half of the year, 2,298, is greater than in any similar period in fifteen years, except 1902, when 2,314 miles were laid. From January 1 to June 30, according to the Railway Age, the year will break all records. Of the 2,298 miles laid this year, 949.88 is south of the Mason and Dixon line and east of the western boundaries of Missouri, Arkansas and

ness. In the other States west of the Mississippi 1,645.17 miles of track were built. In the east only 344.15 miles were laid. Texas made with 260.31 miles, Nevada is second with 193.31 miles. Wyoming is third with 182 miles, Louisiana and Mississippi come fourth and fifth on the list with 148 and 109.75 miles respectively, while California follows with 108.20 miles.

COTTON CONDITION.

The July cotton report of the Journal of Commerce as compiled from the replies of early 1,300 special correspondents, bearing an

Specials at Levy's

Third and Market.

For to-day and until noon to-morrow, we offer these specials:

Men's \$12.50 and \$15.00 OUTFIT SUITS for \$5.

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UNDER NEW LAW

Anti-Saloon League Wants Elections In County.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF COUNTY UNIT MEASURE INVOLVED.

BIG PETITION FILED FOR LOCAL OPTION TEST.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

The second step in the fight for local option now being carried on by the Anti-Saloon League was taken yesterday when petitions prepared in all the county precincts and aggregating about 1,500 names, were filed in the County Court asking that Judge Charles A. Wilson fix a day for voting on this question in the county outside the city. By the terms of the county unit law such an election can be held, and cities of the first four classes may be excluded from its operation. It is not the purpose of the Anti-Saloon League to submit the question of prohibition in Louisville to a vote of the people.

Application for separate elections in eleven different precincts have been filed in the County Court by the liquor men. Their opponents however do not want to vote on the proposition by separate precincts, feeling that their strength would be greater by a vote of the whole county outside the city. The questions raised by two sets of petitions, coming before the court in a different form, will be argued before Judge Wilson to-morrow. It is believed that the county unit law is unconstitutional, and that the election held in the county outside the city, where they have petitioned for them. The anti-saloon workers do not ask for particular day for the election, but leave it in the hands of the court. J. H. Weaver and C. B. Seymour represent the Anti-Saloon League.

County Clerk's Office Removed.

Removal of the County Clerk's office from the western wing of the main building of the court-house to the Criminal Court room in the annex was completed yesterday on account of the work of reconstruction now in progress. The County Clerk, J. H. Seymour, said that it would be unsafe to use his office while the heavy steel beams which will rest the floor of the building are being hoisted into place. The County Clerk's office will be in the Criminal Court during the next few days, and the County Clerk will get back into his quarters by the time the summer recess is over, October 1. The Circuit Clerk is now occupying quarters in the eastern wing of the main building, and the County Clerk will move to the annex during the next few days. While access may be had to most of the records in the meantime, it will be practically impossible to reach some of them.

Two Wills Offered For Probate.

The following wills were tendered for probate yesterday in the County Court: That of Julia Schenkert, dated November 12, 1890, in which she leaves a portion of her estate to her son, William Schenkert, and the rest of the property goes to her daughter, Annie Schenkert. The testamentary executor is named as George Schenkert. The testatrix says in her will: "I make this distinction between my children because my son has been disobedient and dissipated and has refused to assist me in the management of my business." That of Mary C. Van Pelt, wife of J. C. Van Pelt, in which she leaves her husband's and her own property to her son, John Van Pelt, who is a resident of this city, her maiden name having been Hilda M. Knauth, who is a resident of the county. She was a member of the "Coming Through the Storm" company which formed here. She died June 11, 1906, but she says that she treated her husband as a cruel and abandoned her three months later.

Water Company—Weimer Controversy.

Judge Field yesterday heard argument and took under submission the case of Robert W. Weimer against the Louisville Water Company, which was up on a writ of habeas corpus. The Water Company's answer, Weimer contended for the right to draw water for sprinkling purposes without the use of meters on his wagon, saying that the defendant was attempting to discriminate against him in refusing to sell him water. It was the Water Company's view that he was entirely wrong in his legal rights in trying to get water without measuring or paying for it, whatever may have been the case for other questions in the case.

Water Board Bonds Questioned.

The validity of the \$100,000 bond issued by the Water Board, which was under the act of the Legislature, was questioned by George Gaither, in his right as a taxpayer, before Judge Field yesterday. The board to issue the bonds, which are approved by a vote of the people. The suit was taken under submission, with leave to brief.

Frank Dacher Takes Oath.

The oath was administered yesterday to Frank Dacher, a recently appointed Quartermaster Clerk by Judge Charles A. Wilson under the statute passed by the last Legislature reorganizing the office. The salary is \$2,000 per year. Mr. Dacher is a deputy, with a salary of \$1,200. Mr. Dacher received a number of handsome floral designs from his friends and was warmly congratulated. He has been a Deputy Clerk and assigned to the Criminal Division for some years.

Court Paragraphs.

Milla B. Coll and Charles F. Coll for divorce, charging abandonment. Mary Norris Hammock sued J. C. Hammock for divorce, charging cruelty. They were married December 21, 1886. Anna Gentner sued the Louisville Railway Company for \$10,000 damages, contending that she was hurt in a fall from a car.

T. B. McCabe At Head

OF FREIGHT AGENTS.

Thomas B. McCabe, of Louisville, was elected president of the National Association of Traveling Freight Agents at a meeting held by that organization at Cedar Point, O. Mr. McCabe has returned from the convention, and is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his unanimous selection for the position. His long term of service in the capacity of commercial agent of the Illinois Central railroad has made him a person of deep of the Fraternity and a leader among the freight agents. He read a paper before the convention, discussing a question of interest to the association. He also participated in the various debates on matters of technical interest.

NECESSARY RULE UNCHANGED

To Raise Fire Insurance Rates, Says Gen. Castleman.

TO RECOVER FROM GREAT LOSS AT FRISCO.

EXPLAINS ATTITUDE OF COMPANIES IN MOVE.

TO PREVENT PROBABLE PANIC.

The fact that the Kentucky State Board of Underwriters following the example of other similar State organizations has promulgated a new schedule of rates for fire risks has caused much criticism. The immediate cause of the increase is the losses entailed in the San Francisco disaster. As a result of this immense loss many companies have had to go out of business, and many others are in precarious conditions. The advance in rates has not yet affected Louisville, but it is sure to do so. The reason the city has escaped so far is that it is one of the "excepted" cities, which is under the jurisdiction of the Large Cities Committee, and independent of the State organization.

Gen. John B. Castleman, who is a recognized authority on the question of fire insurance, was asked for an opinion relative to the present conditions and the probable outcome of the protest of the insurers to State Insurance Commissioners. He said: "The public ought to bear in mind that fire insurance policies are contracts of indemnity designed to be paid as any other contract in business out of the income from the business, and not out of the capital employed in the country. The interest in the maintenance of solvent fire insurance companies, the capital being always the basis of credit and protection; the income being the source from which all expenses and losses must be paid. This is not peculiar to fire insurance companies, but to every business. Newspaper, mercantile, mercantile corporations, manufacturing corporations or corporations of any sort are conducted upon the same basis, and whenever the income from any corporation is not sufficient to pay the outgoing without encroaching upon the capital, the corporation will not continue in business."

Only Means of Recovery.

"It should be borne in mind that in San Francisco the aggregate fire losses are supposed to be approximately \$100,000,000, and that is about the same for the capital and assets of all the companies that are doing business there. There is, therefore, no means for these great corporations to recoup except by increasing rates, just as in the case of the Chicago fire, and should be done now. It should have been done immediately after the San Francisco fire occurred. In other words, the companies are distributors of premiums collected for the purpose of paying losses and expenses, and paying a moderate profit to the shareholders. The shareholders are not going to support the business unless a profit comes from their transactions. Yet it is a fact that many of our business men get the notion that because companies have large accumulations they have therefore grown rich. They seem to forget that this accumulation is generally a liability, and every dollar of risk that a company takes adds to the liability. Therefore it is that no fire insurance company can inaugurate business without a surplus provided in advance, against which goes the debit of every policy premium written."

"All great disasters like that of San Francisco must finally be met from the premium account. The premium account cannot be provided adequately except by increasing the rates in the future. Every tax operating for the time being upon the companies can be put upon a sound basis. It is well enough for the public to understand that great numbers of companies doing business in the future are to-day without adequate resources, some of them having little except that which comes from assets established in other words from what is ordinarily known as their 'business plan.' But this is a most valuable asset."

Company Incorporates.

The Crescent Manufacturing Company was incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 100 shares. The incorporators and their holdings are: J. L. McClain, 24 shares; E. H. Crane, 50 shares; Frank G. McIntosh, 24 shares; John A. Miller, three shares. The maximum debt is \$100,000.

To Resume Law Practice.

Benjamin Rogers, who conducts a saloon at Severance's bar, near Rouben D. Hill, was arrested by William Blakes, Deputy United States Marshal, yesterday on the charge of having an empty whiskey barrel in his possession on which the internal revenue stamp was not defaced. The warrant was sworn out by R. C. Shelly, Deputy Revenue Agent. Rogers waived his examination and was taken to answer to the Federal Court in October in the sum of \$500. He gave bond, and was released. Rogers said that it was unintentional on his part, as he told the negro who emptied the barrel to scratch the stamp.

To Resume Law Practice.

Henry C. Gillis, who was stenographer in the office of the United States District Attorney during the incumbency of the late Rouben D. Hill, will leave today for his home in Williamsburg, where he will reside and resume the practice of law. He will have a partnership with his brother, Robert J. Gillis, who has been practicing law in Williamsburg for several years. Mr. Gillis has been in Louisville for the past six years. He was regarded as one of the most efficient stenographers that ever filled the position in the District Attorney's office.

Postmaster Woods' Busy Day.

The first day as postmaster for Louisville was a busy one for Robert E. Woods, and the indications are that he will be quite busy for the next week. Woods, a former Post-office inspector, and the new Postmaster began checking the affairs of the office yesterday, and it is expected that it will take about a week to complete the work. Flood gifts were received in profusion yesterday by Postmaster Woods. Toward the afternoon his desk was almost hidden with flowers bearing the greetings of friends.

Special Tax Collections.

The force in the special tax department of the office of J. C. Craft, Internal Revenue Collector, was busy yesterday issuing receipts for the special taxes. The cashier took in \$5,585 for special taxes yesterday. It is expected that all the special taxes will be paid within a few days. Saturday was the last day on which special taxes could be paid before the 30 cent penalty went into effect.

Customhouse Notes.

Judge William G. Dearing, Collector of Customs, returned from a trip to Pennsylvania yesterday morning. James P. Rogers, cashier in the office of the Collector of Customs, has gone to his home at Hartford to spend the Fourth of July. During his absence John Parfield, chief deputy, will perform his duties.

The Internal Revenue collections yesterday were as follows: List, \$1,432; beer, \$1,000; whiskey, \$2,000; cigars, \$1,630.80; tobacco, \$13,528.92; special tax stamps, \$5,335; case stamps, \$560; total, \$43,512.71.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following: Frederick Stockton and Dorothy Burnett, Howard A. Hoening and Olivia Smith, Edward C. Hoening and Lillie May Motter, Moses Wolf and Esther Cohen, J. E. Timmons and Margaret Grace Brown, George S. Terrell and Nellie F. Bass, Walter Pence and Mary B. Martin.

BUILT LIKE A BATTLESHIP!



The STEEL ANCHOR RANGE

With its extra heavy blast steel, riveted body, extended eastern flue, rim-bulging oven, double thickness covers and centers and beak end lining, a practically indestructible ONE RANGE that has withstood the TIME TEST nearly a quarter century. The name "Anchor" guarantees you against imperfections. Ask your dealer.

Anchor Stove and Range Co. Inc.

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ONE PIECE. NO CEMENT.

OLD NEW

SOUTHERN OPTICAL CO.

OF LOUISVILLE.

Sole Manufacturers.

Third and Chestnut sts.

Bracelets.

If you will drop in on us we will show you a revelation in prices. We have just received a new line.

Geo. Wolf & Co.

528 Fourth ave.

A MOST AGREEABLE SURPRISE

HARVISON BROS., 319 4th Ave

It Is So Easy

to convince anybody of the many advantages of our famous

Quick Meal Gas Ranges

and every assertion that we make is backed up by the results accomplished in the use of the Quick Meal.

Klauber s, 340 4th Ave.

Geher & Son,

217 W. MARKET ST.

4th of July Excursions

VIA

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

\$15.00 to MEMPHIS

and return, and one and one-third fare to all other points on its Southern lines, including points on the

Y. & M. V. R. R.

Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4. Limited to July 8, 1906, for return.

Tickets at City Ticket Office, Fourth and Market streets, and Seventh-street Station.

\$14.80

LakeChautauqua

And Return July 6 and 27.

B. & O. S. W. Best Way.

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Pay Telephone Bills TO-DAY and Save Discounts.

Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.

10 Pounds 25c.

F. Walker & Co.,

FLORISTS, 634 Fourth Ave

Haldeman Warehouse,

S. W. Cor 3d and Green.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Household Goods \$1.50 to \$5 per Mo.

Boxes in Vault 25c to 50c per Mo.

For Sale in Louisville by T. P. Taylor & Co., Third and Jefferson Streets.

Get Wintemuth's Tonic for malaria.

FREE NOISES

FOR THE FOURTH.

Putty Blower, Monkey on Stick, Japanese Whistling Bird

WITH EVERY LOAF OF

MOTHER'S BREAD

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

AT YOUR GROCERY.

BARGAINS KEISKER'S BARGAINS

RENOVATION SALE OF FINE FURNITURE

Continued during this entire week. Great bargains are to be had in every department, as our entire stock is included. Do not miss the exceptional chance.

GO-CARTS—prices have been cut in two. You can now buy a Cart from us from \$7.50 to \$20.00.

KEISKER'S, 586 FOURTH AVE.

1/3 Fare Round Trip

VIA

L&N

Account 4th of July.

Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4; good returning on or before July 8. Minimum fare 50 cents.

The round trip rate to Cincinnati will be \$4.70, and to Covington or New Orleans, \$4.25. Tickets to the Ybor points being on sale July 3 and 4 only, limited to return on or before July 5.

City Ticket Office 4th and Main

Phones 258.

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When You Insure

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Kentucky and Louisville

Mutual Insurance Company,

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208 FIFTH STREET

Cheapest and Best Fire Insurance.

WHEN VISITORS COME

Isn't it gratifying to have your Bath Room dainty, wholesome and inviting? There is nothing that will give your guests more genuine pleasure than a well-equipped Bath Room.

"STANDARD" Porcelain Enameled fixtures will make your Bath Room modern and a constant pleasure to you and your guests. A complete line of these beautiful fixtures is displayed in our Show Rooms